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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2661

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COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT SAID TASK OF ALL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Paulo Marcos]

[Text] The Cooperative Movement Seminar in the fields of agriculture and livestock, fishing and small industry opened yesterday morning at 10 December hall to analyze and characterize the cooperative movement, from the respective general law and from some aspects and concepts of support of cooperatives.

The work is to be undertaken under the joint direction of the Secretaries of the Party Central Committee for the Productive, Organizational, Political-Economical and Social Sectors, respectively, Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Lucio Lara and Roberto de Almeida, as well as by the ministers of agriculture and fishing and the national director of cooperation, Artur Vidal Gomes and Celestino Bernardo (Tchizainga).

The seminar, promoted by the Agroindustrial Departments of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, is being participated in by the heads of the Central Committee Departments, the coordinators of the provincial departments of the productive sector, and the economic, social and planning development sector, provincial directors of the KNACA [National Directorate for Agricultural Cooperativization and Support to Individual Peasants], representatives of the JMPLA-Party Youth, OMA, the UNACA, industrial cooperatives, provincial organizations of fishing tradesmen as well as the ministries of planning, finances, energy, home trade, health, transport, justice, agriculture and the state secretariats of cooperation and social affairs.

The Central Committee secretary for the productive sector, Manuel Pedro Pacavira, who presided over the opening session, began by emphasizing the need for increasing the support for farmers with a view to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance since the peasants are the key to the success of the revolution and in which the MPLA-Labor Party always recognized their inestimable value.

Referring to the food shortage in the country, the party leader recalled that the solution to this problem necessarily depends on the improvement of the field worker's life, be they associated or independent, and for this purpose, he stressed the need to establish an organization capable of coordinating all Angolan farmers, "We in Angola," he said, "have available politically well-disposed peasantry whose resoluteness was substantially demonstrated throughout

our struggle for liberation and which continues virtually unalterable, despite the difficulties with which they struggle from day to day to achieve their well-being."

The secretary for the productive sector of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee was, on the other hand, delighted with the results achieved in the cooperative area since the proclamation of national independence, for, as he affirmed, although the individual nature of every peasant in the world is a common fact, the truth is that the cooperative movement in our own country has had an explosive adherence that has far exceeded our expectations.

Regarding the cooperative movement in the fishing sector, Manuel Pacavira said that there the organizational plans are still in the embryonic stage and their development has been held up by various problems due to circumstance arising from the inadequate support given by certain state sectors.

The international economic crisis, the drop in prices and the production levels of our own main products as well as the results of the war, which was instigated by international imperialism, all of which are affecting every sector of our national life, were other aspects mentioned by this leader and awakened the seminar participants to the need for greater commitment to the tasks advocated by the party as the foundation of economic development.

Summary Report Presented to the Seminar

The first working session of the above-mentioned seminars was closed yesterday evening, with the reading of the balance report presented by the steering committee delivered by the director of the farming and cattle-raising department of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, Mateus de Almedia. This document details a great increase in the number of peasant associations and first-rank cooperatives as well as the balance of work done by these organizations in the areas of agriculture and fishing. They also distributed tasks to working groups formed in the morning. Thus, according to the report, the number of peasant associations which in 1978 totaled 630 with 66,214 associate members, rose to 4,083 associations with a total of 487,992 members at the end of 1981.

Where first-rank cooperatives are concerned, the report points out that of the 113 cooperatives with 10,284 members registered in 1978, this number has increased to 301 with a total of 52,246 members.

He emphasized that they have also exerted some effort to include individual fishermen in cooperatives and associations. In this context, the work accomplished in this area very recently enabled them to establish some pre-cooperatives composed of skilled fishermen in Luanda, Cacuaco, Nzeto and Soyo, using some boats with a view to their improved operation.

However, the review report presented at the cooperativization seminar also highlighted some statistical data on the production indexes attained by the above-mentioned organizations which we shall present in one of the coming issues of the paper.

8870

CSO: 4742/332

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION--Bissau, 13 May--A Portuguese military mission is expected in Bissau this week to solidify concrete cooperation with the local armed forces and their ministry headed by Paulo Correia. Dominating the talks will be juridical forum matters, particularly drawing up documents, regulations, codes and laws relating to justice, discipline and recruiting. Another Portuguese mission--the third--is expected in June. At the Bissau Government's request, it is to operate in the area of administration, intendancy, logistics and training. The first Portuguese delegation, which visited Bissau in March, was basically involved in subjects concerning the Guinea armed forces' new uniforms to be supplied by Portugal. However, there are already in Guinea-Bissau six Portuguese missions including one for official cooperation, another from the Gulbenkian Foundation and one from the Red Cross. Likewise in Brussels, a Guinea-Bissau delegation, led by Minister Jose Turpin, has joined with another from the European Economic Community to examine fisheries problems. The most serious point at issue is the failure of shipowners from EEC members to pay for the fishing licenses for operating in Guinea-Bissau waters and shortages in the declaration process of catches. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 May 82 p 5] 8870

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MOZAMBIQUE

BIODATA ON FRELIMO PARTY CHAIRMAN

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 24 May 82 p 1

[Text] Havana, AIN--Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will arrive today, Monday, in the afternoon, at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers.

The Mozambican delegation also includes Maj Gen Joaquin A. Chissano, member of the FRELIMO Permanent Political Committee, secretary of its Central Committee for International Relations and minister of foreign affairs; Col Sergio Viera, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Rui Lousa, minister of the postal service, telecommunications and civil aviation; and Maj Gen Salesio Teodoro, vice minister of security.

Also in the delegation are Lt Col Fernando Howana, special assistant to the president of the republic; Jose Carlos Lobo, ambassador plenipotentiary to the UN; Mussagy Daude Jeichande, ambassador in charge of the International Organizations and Conferences of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Elizabeth Sequeira, director of international relations of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Francisco Pereira, national director of economy of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing; and Luis Pereira, director of plans of the Ministry of Agriculture.

On the occasion of the official visit by President Samora Moises Machel, the people of Havana will welcome him at the Jose Marti International Airport with warm and enthusiastic greetings of solidarity and friendship.

The welcoming ceremony will be broadcast to the nation on channel 6 and on Radio Rebelde.

Biographic Data on the President of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Havana, (AIN)--Biographic data on Marshal Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Samora Machel was born on 29 September 1933 in the village of Xilembene, Gaza Province. He comes from a peasant family which actively participated in the patriotic wars of resistance against colonial conquerors. From an early age he was taught the patriotic traditions of his people.

He received his primary education at Catholic mission schools, the only schools existing at that time in the country. He worked his way through secondary school in night school.

When FRELIMO was formed on 25 June 1962 under the leadership of Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, Samora Machel joined immediately.

In 1963 Samora was in one of the first groups which was trained in Algeria.

In 1964 he participated actively in preparations for the armed struggle by drawing up plans, selecting combat soldiers and organizing their infiltration.

In 1965, he led the armed struggle in the Niassa sector. Later he organized the Nichingwea military and political training center for revolutionary cadres.

In 1966, after the death of Filipe Magaia, the FRELIMO Central Committee, appointed Samora secretary of the Department of Defense. He then became a FRELIMO Central Committee member.

He directed the organization and structuring of FRELIMO.

Samora gave this process a progressive orientation; he began to transform the semiliberated zones, beginning the campaign for the cooperatives in order to establish a basis for collective production and commerce.

From 1967 to 1970, the revolutionary struggle intensified. Samora took over the leadership of the Revolutionary Forces and the Popular Liberation Forces of Mozambique, FPLM, which under his guidance actively participated in the Second FRELIMO Congress.

After the assassination of Eduardo Mondalane, the Central Committee held its Third Meeting in April 1969. At that meeting the Presidential Council headed by Machel was set up.

In May 1970, after some reactionary factions deserted, the Fourth Meeting of the Central Committee elected Samora Machel president of FRELIMO. Under his leadership the transformation of the national liberation struggle into a democratic and popular revolution was consolidated.

In June 1975, during the Seventh Meeting of the FRELIMO Central Committee, Samora Machel was named president of the People's Republic of Mozambique (RPM). On 25 June 1975, the complete independence of Mozambique was proclaimed.

In February 1977, the Third Congress of FRELIMO was held. It was during this congress that FRELIMO was transformed into the vanguard party of the workers and peasant classes. Samora Machel was elected president of the new party.

At present, he holds the rank of marshal and the posts of president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER EXONERATED--By decree promulgated Wednesday, Angolan Chief of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos exonerated the deputy minister of provincial coordination, Domingos da Silva Lemos. In another decree, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appointed Raul Neto Fernandes vice-rector of the University of Angola. It should be recalled that the Angolan president recently exonerated Minister of Foreign Trade Paul Neto Fernandes, and appointed Manuel Caetano deputy minister of agriculture for coffee. This position was recently established to make the sector more dynamic. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 8] 8870

CSO: 4742/332

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

WITNESS IMPLICATES LIBYA, UK--Lagos, 2 July (NAN)--The Federal High Court in Lagos today heard that the alleged coup plotter, Zanna Bukar Mandara, and some soldiers planned to invite Libya to quell any resistance that could hamper the success of the coup. In addition, Britain was also to be brought in, if the coup ran into problems, in order to maintain the colonial link, the court further heard. The attorney-general of the federation, Chief Richard Akinjide, who credited the statements to the testimony of the second prosecution witness, said that the witness also stated that junior army officers were to be appointed local government chairmen if the coup succeeded. He said that the witnesses had given evidence that intelligent corporals in the army were also to be appointed ministers and commissioners in the states. The attorney-general quoted the witness as saying that Mandara told him (witness) and two others that the third prosecution witness came to him (accused) and requested for flight tickets to various parts of the country, for the purpose of recruiting soldiers for the execution of the coup. [Excerpt] [AB021730 Lagos NAN in English 1705 GMT 2 Jul 82]

STUDENTS ON ISRAELI-AFRICAN TIES--Port Harcourt, 8 Jul (NAN)--The students union of the Rivers State University of Science and Technology has called on President Shenu Shagari to initiate a move for the normalization of relations between Israel and African states at the forthcoming OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya. In a statement in Port Harcourt today, the union said that while the normalization of relations with Israel had become necessary, Nigeria should not take a unilateral stand on the issue. The statement, which was signed by the secretary of the union, [words indistinct] the continued occupation of the Sinai and other Arab lands by Egypt. [Words indistinct] normalized relations with Egypt, it would be indefensible for the rest of Africa not to resume diplomatic ties with Israel only on the basis of alleged ties between that country and apartheid South Africa. "It will be tantamount to a shameless and gross hypocrisy for Africa to continue her relations with Britain, France, Spain, West Germany, the United States and Holland who form the backbone of racist South Africa only to turn around and make Israel a scapegoat," the statement said. [By Chris Ude] [Text] [AB081930 Lagos NAN in English 1320 GMT 8 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1507

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW LEGISLATION ON CONTROL OF MEDIA STANDARDS

Body of Control Explained

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 7

[Report by political editorial staff: "Legislation Involves Newspapers; TV Movies also Affected."]

[Text] All newspapers will have to submit themselves in the future to disciplinary measures of a body which will work toward the achievement and preservation of the highest possible standards. They need not become members of that body, however.

That regulation is contained in a draft amendment on the registration of newspapers which was announced in Capetown yesterday and submitted to the House of Assembly by Minister of Internal Affairs Chris Heunis.

One of the interesting stipulations in the bill is that the movies televised by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] will also be subject to publication control.

The effect of the provisions of the bill is that newspapers themselves must have their own controlling body which will be recognized by regulation. There are no legal provisions, however, as to matters such as the composition and function of that body.

There are no stipulations in the bill that newspapers have to become members of such a body, but there are clear stipulations that all newspapers which are registered according to ordinary legal requirements must submit themselves to the disciplinary measures of that body.

According to Article 47 of the Law on Publications, papers which are members of the Press Union are excluded from the definition of publications or objects.

Papers are excluded from publication control if they are holders of a prescribed certificate which was either issued by a body which strives for the achievement and retention of the highest possible standards by persons who disseminate news, or which states that the publisher concerned is subject to the control of that body for disciplinary purposes.

Newspaper Heads Discuss Amendment

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] Johannesburg--South African heads of newspapers are meeting here today and will possibly react to the draft amendment on the Registration of Newspapers Law which was read in parliament for the second time yesterday.

Mr Peter McLean, chairman of the Press Union of South Africa, said that representatives of the four big newspaper groups -- the National Press, Presskor, SAAN and Argus -- will be present.

The Press Union is trying to bring changes into its press council system. It emphasized that such changes must be voluntary.

Representatives of papers had three discussions with Mr Chris Heunis, minister of internal affairs, during the past 3 months. The purpose of the discussions was to determine what Mr Heunis' standpoint was after the publication of the report of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Media.

The changes which the Press Union expects are its own and comprise voluntary self-regulation. The bill is not a result of negotiations between the Press Union and the Government (SAPA).

Reasons for New Legislation

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 12

[Editorial] The new proposed "press legislation" and the reaction to it must be seen against a background which goes back much farther than the controversial report of the Steyn Commission which now has come up for discussion again.

Namely, due to various reasons, a need originated in the press itself to review its own disciplinary machinery and make it more effective. What was especially noteworthy was that right from the beginning there was a greater spirit of cooperation among practically all the most important papers.

The result of that spirit was quickly achieved. A new media council was designed in principle in a manner which held the promise that it could serve as a foundation for a better dispensation in the relationship between the government and the South African press in general. The minister in question had an important part in this.

The cornerstone of that cooperation was that papers work together voluntarily. For the sake of true preservation of freedom of the press, there should not be any legal pressure or intervention by the government.

But a big problem, which was also experienced in the past, was still unsolved. Besides the papers which work together voluntarily, there is always a group -- some of whom act very irresponsibly at times -- who do not want to submit themselves voluntarily to the discipline from within the profession.

This is a problem for which an answer cannot readily be found, but which the government apparently did not want to leave like that any longer. Hence the proposed amendment according to which all newspapers will be legally required, amongst other things, to submit themselves to that disciplinary body.

The dilemma is clear forthwith: on the one hand there is the government which is trying to correct a defect, and on the other hand the fear of papers that they will have to actively take part in a system which puts the press under legal pressure.

We hope that at this late stage it will still be possible to come to an agreement which will make it possible for all the papers which so far were willing to work together to continue with that. As a matter of fact, we can't see what can be expected from a professional body if its members are not prepared to cooperate.

Great progress has been made in that direction, and it would be no less than a tragic shame if that should be lost now. Something had almost been brought about which could be very beneficial to South Africa, and we believe it will be worthwhile to do everything possible to try and save it.

Moreover, certain sorts of legislation are thought of very negatively. The irony of the current situation is noteworthy; however. There are speculations, namely, that certain rightist publications will be the first to be affected by the planned legislation -- and it is actually from rightist areas that the loudest cries were heard for "a law against the press."

The lesson in this applies to everyone. He who makes or advocates a law must always take into account his position on the day he himself is going to be on the receiving side.

8700

CS0: 4701/95

REPORTAGE ON SACC CONFERENCE CONTINUED

Unity Urged

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 82 p 9

[Article by Jill de Villiers]

[Text] THE churches themselves and not the Eloff commission would determine whether or not there will be a South African Council of Churches, said the Rev T S N Wing, honorary life vice president of the SACC.

Speaking at the annual conference of the SACC, in Johannesburg yesterday he said that theologically the council was not an organisation, but an organ, a limb of the body of Christ. Yet organisational responsibilities such as social welfare programmes were an integral function of the council.

He added that if the Government declared the SACC, as presently constituted, an affected organisation, the churches would have to form another council as a vehicle for the unity of the church.

"We must be reconciled to one another within the council if it is to have any future at all. Nothing else can hold it together with all the external pressures being applied to it at this time," Dr Wing said.

He added that recent

misrepresentation labelled the SACC as partisan, with concern only for the needs and problems of a particular group, for instance Blacks on the Reef.

The council must be seen to stand for and represent everyone, and should not be identified with a particular language or racial group, he said.

The council should strive to break down the barriers which divided people from one another in daily life at every level in our society, Dr. Wing said.

He mentioned that the Dutch Reformed Church, which was a member of the Christian Council of South Africa, withdrew in the forties due to the awakening of Afrikaner consciousness, and the unacceptability of the liberal views of the council's member churches.

The DRC withdrew from the WCC because of disagreement on racial policy, he said. This removed any hope of the DRC joining the council as apartheid legislation resulted in an intellectual on-

slaught on the ideology of separate development from within the ranks of the council.

He added that the Black Reformed Churches had already brought pressure to bear on the DRC over a fully intergrated and united Reformed Church.

The DRC was not prepared to jeopardise its own unity and had indicated that a union with the Black DRC was not appropriate at the present time, he said. Yet, the possibility of the Black Reformed Churches uniting was real, and such a unity could prove to be powerful.

He referred to the prophetic era the SACC had entered when it announced the appointment of Bishop Tutu as general secretary. Bishop Tutu, he said, was a spiritual and moral force which even the authorities had to recognise.

He added that the prophetic role of the council should be maintained. This would be very costly in terms of courage and sacrifice.

He then gave guidelines for a future strategy for the council.

First, he said, the council should be completely church orientated rather than programme orientated. Member churches should be challenged to meet the full budget of the general secretariat and to phase out overseas aid within the next ten years.

Greater emphasis should be placed on

theological dialogue and non member churches should be encouraged to join the council.

He concluded that the council should make the unchanging gospel relevant in a changing church, society and world, as the only basis on which to build a council of churches in 1982.

'To Work in His Master's Garden...'

DEHUMANISATION and nothingness threaten the South African Black from all sides, the Rev Dr Simon Maimela, a lecturer in systematic theology at the University of South Africa, told the SACC conference.

"This is a result of the weighty socio-political value attached to a Black skin in our abnormal society which determines the fate and quality of life of the Blacks," he said.

Black life was made to become problematic and uncertain. The Black must learn to accept the fact that he was created to live in a particular area to attend a particular school and to lead a particular life, he said.

The only authentic life for the Black, he said, was only possible in a situation in which his humanity was negated and his freedom, security and his human rights in the land of his

birth were denied him.

He added that the Black was forced to believe that his real joy in life was in the fulfilment of cleaning his master's garden and kitchen, and looking after his children.

"The Black comes to know a life of concrete misery in which he is constantly reminded of his nothingness," he said. "He comes to believe that life in all its fullness is not for him.

"In meeting Christ, they realise that God has intended for them a life that is far more meaningful and fulfilling than has been accorded them by their societies," Dr Maimela said.

In view of this, he said, Black life could be understood as constituting a fundamental offence against God's will for humanity.

The cruel and oppressive world which denied a full and meaningful life had been made by

sinful people and not by God, therefore it could be transformed into a better world.

God would not tolerate such destructive social forces which denied his people freedom and full life.

Dr A. Boesak of the Broederkring, said the situation of the Black in our so-called Christian society became very difficult in terms of religion. The Black could argue that if Christ really did come, why should there still be suffering in this world?

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, said he could see the hand of God working within those forces which would eventually bring to an end the oppressive situation in this country at present.

He regarded it as blasphemy to say that God had been the cause of suffering in this world.

One-Sided View

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE SOUTH African Council of Churches is concerned at what it calls the growing militarism in South Africa.

Particularly the increasing expenditure on arms, the extension of the call-up of Whites and the recruitment of Blacks for

service.

It sees conflict in South Africa escalating into an "undeclared civil war," and commits itself to work for justice and reconciliation in the churches, place of work and learning.

If by preaching reconciliation, it meant that it would call upon the "liberation movements" to give up their attempts to change the existing order by terrorism and revolution, then we could accept that the SACC has an important role to play in bringing about peaceful change in this country.

But the SACC will not make such a call. It never does. For the simple reason that it identifies itself with the grievances of the Blacks, wishes to see the social order changed, and cannot accept the evolutionary nature of the process.

It may not make common cause with the revolutionary movements, it may not accept their final objectives, but it is so engrossed in propagating its ideas of social justice, of challenging the tenets of apartheid, of confronting the State on its policies, that it does not see the enormity of the cruelties perpetrated by the "liberation movements" in the name of freedom.

It does not say to the ANC or other terror forces that the only change that is acceptable must come through Christian fellowship and reconciliation and not through violence.

And in its silence on terrorism, it gives implicit encouragement to those who perpetrate it.

We, too, are dismayed at the need for a bigger and bigger Defence Force (and we have reservations about whether a 17 to 55 call-up system is justified). But we do not regard it as militarism. We consider it to be a response to the threats that are made by the so-called "liberators".

A response that requires that we be strong enough to ward off any attacks from within or outside our borders.

For if we are defenceless, if we are incapable of meeting the attacks that are made on us, we

will be destroyed, as other countries have been, by the men with the gun who turn limited democracies into one-party Marxist States.

If there were no threats, if we did not live in an era of revolution in the false name of freedom, we would not have to expend so much of our money and manpower on defence, but could use it for more constructive purposes, like housing, education and social services.

But the terror forces will not leave us at peace.

Consequently, we have to arm ourselves to an extent that is both burdensome and worrying.

However, if building stronger and stronger armed forces meant that we were going to fight it out, come what may, we would regard the position as hopeless.

Furthermore, if the military dominated our lives, and determined our country's affairs, we would consider ourselves virtually under military rule.

But we are a civilian-run country in the process of change. Change that not everyone will accept, either on the White side (as demonstrated by the growing strength of the Right) or on the Black side (as evidenced by the increasing number of terrorist incidents).

But though people may argue about the nature and extent of reforms, the country is not what it was five to ten years ago, nor at the end of the present decade will it be what it is.

Our Defence Force — as we have said often enough — is our shield behind which we can make those reforms.

A strong Defence Force not only holds our enemies at bay, but also gives us time to work out new socio-political-economic and geographical structures.

The South African Council of Churches is right to work for justice and reconciliation.

But it must do so by supporting peaceful change, by condemning attempts at overthrowing the State, and by ceasing to remain silent about the men of the gun and the bomb who cause death and destruction.

REPORTAGE ON INQUIRY INTO AGGETT'S DEATH

Police Questioning Challenged

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

THE Security Police purportedly have a special way of persuading detainees to answer questions.

This claim was made by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, during cross-examination of Johannesburg's Security Police chief, Brigadier H Muller.

Yesterday was the 11th day of the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett, who was found hanged while in Security Police custody at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg.

Mr Bizos said the method was simple. In fact he claimed the method itself constituted an abuse of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Section 22 enables the police to detain persons for 14 days for the purpose of eliciting information from them.

But, said Mr Bizos, evidence will show that the Security Police sometimes, when the detainee is not so willing to answer questions, just forget about him for a few weeks.

In fact this was the case with regard to the detention of Dr Neil

Aggett, Mr Bizos said.

He was detained on November 27 last year under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. He was taken to John Vorster Square, and then transferred to Pretoria Central where he remained alleged uninterrogated until being further held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and transferred back to Johannesburg.

Brig Muller explained that after he had been detained Dr Aggett made it clear he did not wish to co-operate: "I was satisfied at that stage that he was not prepared to answer questions."

The reason he was kept at Pretoria Central was only because many people had been detained for similar reasons and there was no other suitable cell at the time.

Confusion

Brig Muller could not clear up confusion as to whether the officer who had detained Dr Aggett had arrested him or detained him.

When Captain Strauss testified, he told the court he had

arrested Dr Aggett and warned him according to judge's rules. But it later emerged that Dr Aggett was not arrested but detained.

It has been submitted by Mr Bizos that if Dr Aggett was originally under the impression that he was arrested and had been told that he had the right to remain silent, it was not strange that he did not wish to initially answer questions.

"Was the period of two weeks at Pretoria Central a punishment for not readily answering questions put to him?" Mr Bizos asked.

Denial

Brig Muller denied that uniformed policemen had been told not to converse with detainees. He further disputed that it was a practice to detain people and then not to interrogate them for some time so that they would become disoriented and long for someone to talk to.

At any stage a detainee could ask for a message to be sent through to him saying he wished to see one of

the security policemen. He said they could also speak to the warders.

The court was told that Dr Elizabeth Floyd would also testify that she was detained at Bronkhorstspuit for three weeks and two days without being ask-

ed any questions.

Dr Aggett had also complained on December 18 to a visiting magistrate that he had been in detention but had not been asked any questions except for three on the day of his arrest.

Was Dr Aggett Deprived of a Privilege?

FOR NEIL Aggett was apparently deprived of one of his few statutory privileges while detained at John Vorster Square — whether intentionally or through misunderstanding it was unknown.

This was claimed yesterday during further evidence in the inquest into his death in detention.

Mr George Bizos, SC, during cross-examination of Brigadier H Muller, Security Police chief in Johannesburg, put it to him that on January 4 and January 6 the Inspector of Detainees and a magistrate tried unsuccessfully to see Dr Aggett.

Interrogation

Dr Aggett was on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square being interrogated. The Inspector of Detainees wrote in his report to the Minister that he had been told Dr Aggett was out for investigation, from which he concluded that Dr Aggett was not in the building.

Brig Muller conceded that a misunderstanding could have arisen

but said "a mere telephone call to me would have clarified the matter."

Arrangements could have been made to take Dr Aggett down to the magistrate.

The court was told by Brig Muller that they could not wait all day for people to visit the detainees. Their work was to interrogate them. It would be a different matter if appointments were made.

"Surely one of the safeguards of the visits is that they are unexpected," said Mr Bizos.

Neither a magistrate nor an inspector of detainees had as far as was known ever been seen on the tenth floor of John Vorster Square where interrogations were conducted.

Mr Bizos said he could not see why the visits should be curtailed to detainees in their cells as it was possible that if an assault was to take place it was more likely to take place in an interrogation room than in a cell.

"Surely, if the statute has given a detainee

such a limited but precious right, your men are not entitled to frustrate this right by taking the detainee out of the cell and placing him on the tenth floor."

Dr Aggett was seen by a magistrate on January 18 and complained of an assault on January 4 the day he was not available to the two officials.

On February 4, 14 hours before his death, a statement was taken regarding the assault claim.

Mr Bizos said if it had been a common assault and an ordinary criminal case, it would have been viewed in a very poor light if a statement had been taken a month after an assault.

Mr Bizos had put it to Brig Muller that if the allegations of assault were true, the sooner they were investigated the better for all concerned.

The inquest continues today.

No Code for Interrogators

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

THERE is no code of conduct for interrogators, and no regulations on how an interrogation should be conducted.

There is, however, a code of conduct for the handling of detainees and the rights they were allowed.

This was clearly set out before the Rabie Commission in 1978, the Johannesburg Inquest Court heard yesterday, the twelfth day of the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett.

Code

When the head of the Johannesburg Security Police, colonel H Muller, was asked by Mr G Bizos, counsel for the family: "Is there no code of conduct for interrogators and the required manner in which they have to do their work?" the brigadier replied: "No."

Mr Bizos then read to the court a reply given on May 5 by the Minister of Law and Order to a question asked in Parliament about the rights of detainees.

The Minister answered: "In broad terms, the instructions of guidelines amount to the application of sensible and conciliatory methods in order to gain the information required,

Forbidden

"No questionable or

forbidden method may be employed with the object of obtaining evidence or statements from persons under suspicion.

"Violence should be avoided at all times.

"Commanding officers and other senior officers must make regular visits to detainees and satisfy themselves that no irregular methods are resorted to."

Detainees are also entitled to random visits every 14 days by magistrates and visits by the inspector of detainees.

Investigated

"Any complaints of violent conduct received are properly investigated and referred to the Attorney-General for his decision."

The court also heard that the Rabie Commission was told detainees were entitled to certain rights such as sleep, periods of rest from interrogation and the opportunity to be away from their interrogators at intervals.

Brigadier Muller told the court Mr Bizos had asked the original question in such a way that he had understood the question to refer to interrogators and not detainees.

Attention

He said there was indeed a code of conduct for detainees.

It came to the attention of the security

police chief only on the day after Dr Aggett's death that Dr Aggett was interrogated for part of January 28, the whole of January 29 and 30, and part of January 31.

On February 4, 14 hours before his death, Dr Aggett complained that he had been kept awake for almost three days during this period.

"If you had known that your men intended keeping Dr Aggett in the interrogation room for over 60 hours continuously at the end of January, would you have authorised it?" Mr Bizos asked the brigadier.

Finish

He replied: "It depends on the circumstances. This does happen from time to time for purposes of continuity at a certain stage in interrogation.

"Sometimes it is at the request of the detainee who wishes to finish his interrogation.

This did not imply that the detainee was interrogated the whole time. He was given time to rest and eat.

"There is nothing sinister in this. It happens."

Brigadier Muller also said it was far more comfortable sleeping in an office than it was sleeping in a cell.

"But, why not in his cell? What about his privacy and being entitled to being away from his interrogators?" asked Mr Bizos.

Sleep

"You wouldn't like to be cross-examined for 60 hours and to also have to sleep in the courtroom."

There was no bathroom or shower on the 10th floor where the interrogation rooms were, only a wash-room. It was not known if changes of clothing were taken to people being interrogated there.

Mr Bizos said he could understand interrogation being intensified if it concerned the whereabouts of a bomb, but he was of the opinion there was no urgency in Dr Aggett's interrogation.

"If what he (Dr Aggett) says in his statement to Sergeant Blom about being kept awake for almost three days is correct, would you not agree that a violation of his rights took

place?" asked Mr Bizos.

Deprivation

Brigadier Muller replied: "Then it would be a gross deprivation."

When asked whether he thought it should be left to the interrogators to decide how long to keep detainees under interrogation, Brigadier Muller said he had great faith in the members of his force.

Mr Bizos said the rights of people depended on procedural safeguards.

It was put to the brigadier that a payment of R6 500 was made by the Minister to a former detainee for pain and suffering endured when she was in detention and was forced to stand for long periods.

Involved

It was further put to the security police chief that in an Appeal Court judgment was found that a Captain Struwig, then a lieutenant, and others had been involved in an investigation in which a detainee had been compelled to make a false statement.

When asked why Captain Struwig had been present in court every day since the beginning of the Aggett inquest, Brigadier Muller replied: "I want senior members of my staff present to monitor what occurs here."

He added: "Should the allegations made be true, I am still satisfied that Captain Struwig is acceptable to me as a member of staff."

The inquest continues before Mr P A J Kotze and one assessor.

Security Chief Questioned

The late Dr Neil Aggett could have been intensively interrogated over the weekend of January 28 to 31 because the interrogators wanted to avoid being under the supervision of Johannesburg Security Police chief Brigadier H Muller, according to Mr G Bizos, representing the Aggett family.

Brigadier Muller told the court yesterday he carried out spot checks on interrogations and relied on the element of surprise so that he could ensure undesirable methods were not resorted to.

He had given directives to his staff to ensure that people being interrogated were allowed rest and food. On one occasion one detainee looked so exhausted that he took him to his own office and told him to go to sleep. He himself sat there the whole night.

Brigadier Muller has told the inquest court that he had no knowledge of Dr Aggett being interrogated for almost three days.

Evidence before the inquest court shows the decision to start intensive interrogation was taken by a Lieutenant Whitehead. The brigadier was kept up to date regarding the interrogation of people believed to be involved in a conspiracy.

However he had not

been provided with Dr Aggett's statement of January 8 which dealt almost solely with his work within the trade union.

He told the court the purpose of interrogation was not to elicit a statement implicating oneself.

There were even in-

stances, as in the case of Dr Elizabeth Floyd, where detainees were released "without ever having given a satisfactory statement".

Mr P Scharbord, counsel for the Minister of Police, the South African Police and the Railway Police, objected strongly yesterday to the

use of cross-examination used by Mr Bizos, counsel for the family. A number of his objections were sustained.

The objections were on the ground that Mr Bizos was trying to turn every aspect into an inquiry and to turn the inquiry as a whole into a commission.

Aggett Unveiled 'Conspiracy'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 82 p 8

[Text]

A DAY before his death, Dr Neil Aggett provided in his own handwriting names and information of the greatest use to the Security Police, the Johannesburg Inquest Court was told yesterday, the 13th day of the inquiry into the circumstances of Dr Aggett's death in detention in the early hours of February 5.

Privilege is being claimed in respect of this document and in respect of a telex sent from John Vorster Square to Pretoria headquarters relaying the information contained in it.

The existence of the document has been confirmed during testimony by both Brigadier H Muller, Johannesburg's Security Police Chief, and Major Arthur Cronwright, head of investigation staff, Security Section, John Vorster Square.

Mr G Bizos, counsel for the Aggett family, submitted yesterday he had a right to see the document and also to check the handwriting.

Mr P Schabert, representing the Minister of Police, the SA Police and the Railway Police,

told the court that in this instance the situation was delicate.

A large-scale trial was pending and it might be to the disadvantage of the State to make the contents of the document known.

The information in the document was provided on February 3. It came at the end of many months of intensive investigation, the court was told.

Major Cronwright told the court that investigations began during September 1981 into what was believed to be a conspiracy which could have ill effects throughout South Africa if its aims were achieved.

Dr Aggett was detained on November 27. Thereafter 50 other suspects and people thought to know about the conspiracy were detained.

To deal with this large-scale investigation, John Vorster Square requested reinforcements. Trained officers were sent to help from various parts of South Africa.

One of the people who interrogated Dr Aggett, Captain Naude, is stationed in East London.

Brig Muller told the court there were suicide-proof cells at John Vorster Square. Dr Aggett had not been in one of these as neither he nor Major Cronwright, both of whom saw Dr Aggett on February 3, had the slightest suspicion that Dr Aggett had suicidal tendencies.

Suicide-proofed cells made it virtually impossible for a detainee to hang himself on the cross-bars of the security grid in the cell.

The court was told that it was partly because of a relaxation of certain regulations that Dr Aggett had come into possession of the cloth found round his neck on February 5.

Many of the detainees had been allowed to keep objects of great sentimental value to them in their cells.

Brig Muller said he did have experience of a detainee who betrayed people involved in a conspiracy and who thereafter became suicidal because of his embarrassment at having made the confession.

This man, however, showed obvious symptoms, and is still alive and well today.

Security Police Chief Didn't Know the Rules, Says Lawyer

JOHANNESBURG Security Police Chief Brig H Muller was not sufficiently aware of legislation setting out guidelines for the treatment of detainees to enable him to ensure that those detained at John Vorster Square received their rights, Mr G Bizos, counsel for the Ag-

gett family, claimed yesterday.

He told the Johannesburg Inquest Court investigating circumstances of Dr Aggett's death in detention that it would be alleged that shortly before his death Dr Aggett seemed exhausted and rather vague and had difficul-

ty in walking.

Brig Muller spent his third day in the witness box yesterday.

He showed obvious signs of strain and sat for part of the cross-examination. He suffers from a back problem.

Mr Bizos handed the court a copy of a direc-

tive sent out by the Commissioner of Police in 1978 after the Biko incident.

The letter urged those responsible to do everything in their power to avoid further such incidents "which not only brought disrepute to the force, but also to the Government and the country on international levels".

The letter said that deaths in detention and suicides gave the enemy superior striking-power and strengthened their propaganda and should be avoided at all costs.

The only way to avoid them was to give more attention than usual to detainees. The facts of anything that upset a detainee were to be reported immediately to head office by telex.

Anyone showing signs of depression was to receive special attention.

"It is unnecessary to say that assaults on and mishandling of detainees is criminal and punishable. These allegations are made regularly on a disturbing scale and everything possible must be done to ensure that the world can be shown the are unfounded," the letter said.

Mr Bizos put it to Brig Muller that he could not have ensured that all was well with Dr Aggett.

He had admitted he was not certain of the exact requirements regarding exercise for detainees.

"Did you ever find out what an awaiting-trial detainee is entitled to in regard to exercise?" asked Mr Bizos.

The brigadier replied: "Not specifically."

"How could you do your duty properly if you did not go thoroughly into the provisions of Section Six?"

It was put to Brig Muller that legislation prescribed two half-hour periods of exercise a day for each detainee. It was stressed that the exercise should be

taken in the open air if weather permitted.

Brig Muller said this was impossible. Section Six detainees at John Vorster Square could not exercise in the open air. There was nowhere for them to exercise. Their exercise was taken inside.

However there were instances where detainees were allowed to join members of staff on jogging expeditions.

The Security Police Chief was unaware that Dr Aggett's sister, Mrs J Burger, of Pretoria, had complained to Col Coetzee that her brother said he was not receiving his daily exercise.

Brig Muller said he trusted his staff and had not checked on every aspect of their work.

He further denied that the Security Police went away on Friday taking the keys with them and leaving people such as Dr Aggett to spend the weekend in their cells without washing and without exercise, and with their food and water being pushed through the bars into their cells by members of the uniformed branch.

Mr Bizos asked: "If it happened for a period of a couple of months could you explain how you did not find out that your instructions were not being carried out?"

Brig Muller replied that he had told Major Cronwright to ensure prisoners were attended to at weekends and he had been given the assurance this was being done.

He said he wished to place on record that there was no such thing as an interrogations room. There were merely a number of offices in which people were asked questions.

He admitted there were sometimes camp-beds on the 10th floor. They were borrowed from the riot squad and

used by the Security Police during field investigations.

He wished to stress once again that the fact that Dr Aggett was out for three days of questioning did not mean he was questioned continuously.

"I might add that it is a mental strain on the interrogator and he needs rest as well."

When it was put to Brig Muller that Dr Aggett must surely have felt exhausted after 62 hours' interrogation, he said he was sure it was better than a three-day drilling in the witness-box, to which he had been subjected.

Mr Bizos has submitted that the brigadier did not comply with the instructions set out in the 1978 letter urging those in authority to give the greatest possible attention to detainees to ensure that rumours of brutality and suicides stopped.

When asked why Dr Aggett was not in a cell without cross-bars, Brig Muller said he saw no change in Dr Aggett. He did remember that on February 3 he said something to the effect of "Surely this detention cannot go on forever."

"Giving an instruction is one thing, and seeing that it is carried out is another," said Mr Bizos.

"The evidence is going to be that the conditions of detained persons who will probably give evidence here changed markedly and materially after Dr Aggett's unfortunate death."

Brig Muller denied this and said: "Then I would have to agree that if they improved markedly, they weren't up to scratch before his death."

The inquest continues on Monday before Mr PAJ Kotze and one assessor.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW SECURITY RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS TO BE OPPOSED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 24 May 82 p 7

[Text] Capetown--Far reaching measures, including that of forbidding newspapers to report certain security measures, ought to be causing many repercussions this week in Parliament.

As in last week's instance, when the opposition put up strong resistance against the bill on internal security, it may be expected that the legislation on this safeguard, which is scheduled to come up next this week, will be contested tooth and nail.

The legislation which is being managed by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee ensues from the recommendations of the Rabie Commission investigating security legislation and is intended to replace the present Official Secrets Act.

The legislation is the most recent addition to a whole series of legislations restricting the media's ability to report on security measures:

Some of the measures contained in the legislation are:

It is a crime to obtain secret documents or information for the purpose of divulging them to a foreign country or enemy organizations or their agents.

This applies to special information having to do with restricted areas, military equipment, military matters, the defense of the republic, the combatting of terrorism, or "any other matter which is known, or can reasonably be conceived, of being useful to an enemy."

Violation of this decree is punishable by incarceration of up to a maximum of 20 years.

Persons who have such information and who pass it to others are likewise guilty of this crime and upon conviction will incur a punishment of a maximum fine of 10,000 rand, or a maximum of 10 years in jail.

The objection to these decrees has nothing to do with the fact that divulging certain information must be punished. The opposition is unanimous with the government over this matter.

However, the decrees are being regarded as being too wide ranging and too vague; moreover, there is mostly opposition to the fact that this is placing a ban upon the media for publishing information on the persons arrested in accordance with the security legislation.

However, during the second reading address of last week, Mr Coetsee pointed out that "nobody can be found guilty of such a crime, provided the published information is already known to many people or the facts so published are not of sufficient importance to harm the state."

According to Mr Coetsee the decree is necessary, because the publication of certain information will hinder the police's action in combatting terrorism and will be of advantage to the terrorists.

Anybody whose purpose is to do harm to the security of the state, approaches a restricted location, inspects it, passes over it or stays in its vicinity, is also guilty of the crime.

As in the case of the Act on National Key points, there is nowhere an indication of exactly which places are "forbidden places" and there is no less an indication of how far away people must stay in order not to be "in the vicinity of them."

The remaining clauses are essentially in agreement with those of the Act on Official Secrets and contain decrees on the illegal use of uniforms, official stamps and codes and hiding agents of foreign countries.

7964

CSO: 4701/87

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE'S TERMINOLOGY EXAMINED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 21 May 82 p 9

[Article by Anne-Marie Mischke: "Presidential Council Says 'Lofty' Words Were Necessary"]

[Text] Capetown--If John Public looked somewhat askance when suddenly confronted again with a brand new terminology, along with the President Council's report, one cannot altogether blame him.

As the years have gone by he has become accustomed to seeing new political words being pulled out of the hat from time to time. Moreover, on more than one occasion this was picking a new term for an old name in the hope that this would provide a breather for one politician or another.

However, it is necessary to think twice before castigating Dr Denis Worrall and his Constitutional Committee for this new terminology.

To begin with, the committee had to avoid the current political idiom and thus eliminate emotional reactions. The terminology would thus not be connected with the policy of certain political parties.

In addition the reports on the constitution and on the local administrations are based on the principle of political science. They are the products of scientific research and therefore scientific terms must be employed.

By so doing one is once and for all assured of the exact meaning of the term, as the term is not colored by the interpretations of various politicians.

The kind of semantic debates about power sharing and power distribution are eliminated.

It does not mean that this will necessarily be the final terminology which politicians will be using.

As Mr Japie Basson, a veteran politician and now member of the Presidential Council, put it: The terms will be getting more political thrashings when the new order of things are worked out on the basis of the proposals.

Nevertheless, it is important to fully understand a couple of the most important terminologies which the Constitutional Committee has used, because the entire constitutional debate about the proposals will be using these terms over and over again.

Let us mention a couple of them:

Assimilation: This is the process according to which a relatively weak or minority identity is absorbed by a dominant or majority identity in a majority/minority situation. The concept of integration is closely related to assimilation. As a policy integration seeks the elimination or replacement of segmental (or group) lines.

Cabinet government: Originally, in the Westminster system, the cabinet dominated Parliament... Instead of referring to a parliamentary system, one usually spoke of a cabinet government. Still later, when the prime minister became all the more prominent in the system, people spoke about a prime minister's government.

Consociation-democracy: This is the new order for the coloreds, Indians and whites proposed by the Constitutional Committee. This means that the principle of majority rule must be assailed so that the various sub-cultures can be protected. Put in different words consociation-democracy attains inclusivity, which is an essential part of any democratic system, through competition in power attenuation. This includes government by a coalition of political leaders of all the important groups of the plural society and mutual veto or concurrence majority government which serves as an additional protection of the vital interests of minorities.

There is also the principle of proportionality in determining political representation, civil service appointments and the assignment of government funds, as well as a high measure of autonomy for each group in managing its own affairs.

Non-parliamentary executive authority: Unlike the present system this presupposes an elemental separation (this could never be total) of the two authorities: the executive and the legislative. This could also be called a presidential executive authority or a permanent executive authority, but its existence would not be attributable simply to the fact that the chief of state is called president. A non-parliamentary or presidential executive authority exists simply when the locus of the executive power rests in the president.

Partition: This has to do with the creation of two or more sovereign states where previously there was only one. This is a reaction which takes place in a highly pluralistic society where the differences are too great for finding an accommodation in a consociative-democracy. This presupposes a reasonably high geographic concentration of the groups involved.

Poli-ethnic: This term is used in a society such as exists in South Africa where there are many ethnic groups. In normal political language this would be called: plural or multinational society.

Segments: The committee is using this word throughout instead of "groups." This applies to the various parts of the society for which provisions are being made.

Segmental autonomy: This is the final departure from majority government and it entails minority government--or government by the minority over its own self in the area which is of exclusive interest to itself. This is linked with the principle of a leadership coalition as encountered in consociation-democracy. All segments must decide jointly on matters of common interest and in the process they must have roughly proportional degrees of influence. In all matters it will be possible to leave decisionmaking, and the carrying out of decisions, up to the segments themselves.

Supra-ethnic: There is no specific definition for this term in the report, but this evidently indicates that this is something which stands above ethnicity.

The president, as well as the cabinet are to be supra-ethnic. They will not be bound to any of the ethnic groups.

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CSO: 4701/88

SOUTH AFRICA

POLL PREDICTS LEAD FOR PRIME MINISTER BOTHA

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 10 May 82 p 3

[Article: "P.W. Botha Remains Most Popular Choice for Prime Minister"]

[Text] Capetown -- More people want to invest Dr A.P. Treurnicht with the prime ministership of South Africa today than did 6 months ago, but an even greater number of Afrikaans-speaking citizens of Transvaal still favor P.W. Botha as their man.

A public opinion poll published yesterday shows that Mr P.W. Botha is still the choice for prime minister of the general voting public of South Africa.

On a national basis, his support has dropped from 46.9 percent to 39.3 percent over the last 6 months, but his closest opponent, Mr Pik Botha, only enjoys a 17.1 percent support.

When it comes down to a successor for Mr Botha, most South Africans by far choose Mr Pik Botha.

The third choice for prime minister at the current time is the leader of the official opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert with 15 percent, followed by Dr A.P. Treurnicht with 10.1 percent.

Altogether 44.4 percent want Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs and of information, to be the next prime minister. In September of last year, a similar poll showed 39.3 percent who chose him as successor.

His support has remained relatively steady among the Afrikaans speakers, but among the English speakers it has grown from 29 percent to 42 percent. Within NP [National Party] ranks, 63 percent support him as against 16 percent for Mr F.W. de Klerk. Even within KP [Conservative Party] ranks he enjoys a 31 percent support as against the 35 percent for Dr Treurnicht, the party's top leader.

Among the general public, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert is the second choice as successor to Mr P.W. Botha (9 percent support), and in third place Mr De Klerk with 8 percent and Dr Treurnicht with 7.6 percent.

As far as a prime minister for now is concerned, the choice of the Afrikaans speakers who participated in the national sample is as follows:

Mr P.W. Botha, 43.1 percent; Mr Pik Botha, 19.0 percent; Dr Treurnicht, 15.9 percent; Dr Slabbert, 3.9 percent; Mr Jaap Marais, 1.9 percent and Dr Gerritt Viljoen, 1.5 percent. Several others received less than 1 percent support each.

At the present time, the choice for the prime ministership among the English speakers is: Mr P.W. Botha, 34.2 percent; Dr Slabbert, 30.2 percent; Mr Pik Botha, 14.1 percent and Dr Treurnicht, 2.1 percent.

Altogether, 6.1 percent of Afrikaans speakers as against 74.4 percent of English speakers believe that Mr Botha acted well or in an outstanding manner in the situation which led to the suspension of Dr Treurnicht.

8463

CSO: 4701/74

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMISSION PROPOSES NEW PROCEDURE FOR SMALL CLAIMS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 11

[Report: "Hoexter Commission: 'New Court Needed for Civil Claims.'"]

[Text] A new type of court, in which small, civil claims can be settled in an informal manner, must be established. It should have sessions in the evening and if necessary on Saturday mornings, according to the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the Structure and Functioning of Courts in its fourth interim report which was submitted to the House of Assembly yesterday.

The commission found that there is an urgent need for such a court, where claims of up to 750 Rands can be dealt with.

The creation of courts for small, civil claims will cause legal renewal with numerous special characteristics. Some do not follow ordinary process of conventional and traditional legal concepts of procedures for civil hearings, said the commission.

The actions of the new courts must be marked by simplicity, rapid work, and low costs. No records will be kept of such cases so that paper work will be kept to a minimum.

Cases of all people, regardless of race or color, can be heard. The court will not issue an order on costs between parties. The claimant's costs will be limited to a tip of about 2 Rands for the necessary notification to the other party and an amount to cover the costs of delivering the document to the defendant.

Claimants will, however, always have the choice to have cases heard in other, "ordinary" courts. The [new] courts might decide not to handle the small claims when they contain difficult facts or legal questions.

Legal representation will not be allowed and no right of appeal will be possible.

Legal Aid

The presiding officers will not be state officials and the posts will not be

permanent. They will be unpaid volunteers who are chosen from a group of qualified lawyers.

Legal aid and advice will be offered free to claimants and defendants before the "hearing." The courts will be independent and separate tribunals in the system of lower courts.

A relaxed atmosphere will prevail in the sessions, and the presiding officer will be allowed considerable freedom of procedure. The rules of testimony will also be relaxed.

Property

Unopposed claims will also be heard by courts for small claims, but certain requirements have to be met before orders are made.

In pronouncing judgment, the presiding officer can demand forthwith that the debtors explain their financial position under oath and issue a temporary order for the debtor's personal property to be attached.

All hearings will be public unless both parties request otherwise.

The new system first has to be experimentally tested, however. Testing projects should be started in three large metropolitan areas.

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CS0: 4701/94

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW BOOK TRACES DEVELOPMENT OF ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 25 May 82 p 12

[Article by Amanda Botha: "Arms Boycott Was a Blessing in Disguise for South Africa"]

[Text] Capetown--The UN's arms ban of the early 1960's was a "blessing in disguise" for South Africa. Today South Africa can manufacture everything it needs with the promise that its own skill and ingenuity is and will put out the "very best in modern weaponry."

This is what the well-known South African weapons expert, Dr Lucas Potgieter, writes in a trail-blazing work (the first of its kind in Afrikaans) under the title of "Die Boer Se Roer Tot Vandag" (The Boer's Gun up to Now) in which the development of fireweapons in southern Africa is explored. Prof Felix Lategan is the co-author.

Dr Potgieter is full of praise for "the unbelievable story" concerning the development of our modern weapons and ammunition.

In a captivating summary concerning the development of the arms industry in South Africa Dr Potgieter says that the UN's decision to ask for a voluntary arms boycott against South Africa brought about a drastic change in the entire arms system in the country.

South Africa's strategic position in the struggle between the West and the communist bloc has made South Africa of utmost importance to communist countries. In the meantime world opinion turned against South Africa and the originally voluntary arms boycott became a mandatory one.

Threats

Against this background and in the light of increasing threats from abroad, in 1960 a military evaluation of the world situation and the implications which this entails for the peaceful existence and security of our country was made in South Africa. Dr Potgieter says that at that stage it was clear that "the apparent peace between East and West was based only on fear of a nuclear war."

In this atmosphere communist imperialism and the cold war flourished, while the Western countries withdrew from Africa precipitously. Consequently the position of the whites in Southern Africa worsened rapidly and communism brought its influence to bear on the rest of Africa.

Dr Potgieter says that the South African Government and the military high command were able to derive from this with certainty that the African continent would be playing a key role in Russian strategy and an escalation in the attack on the white governments of southern Africa could be expected. For this reason, he says, the general staff (now the high command) of South African Armed Forces decided that it was of vital importance to build up its military capabilities and preparedness. The growth of South Africa's modern arms industry was, among other things, due to this decision.

The first step undertaken was the modernization program for our armaments. This entailed such things as the purchase of various kinds of major items such as aircraft, helicopters, armored vehicles and naval elements.

Provisions were also made for the replacement of certain obsolete and converted military equipment, ammunition and vehicles. According to Dr Potgieter, the most important thing was that provisions were also made for the local manufacturing of our own fire arms with the purpose in mind of becoming as independent as possible from foreign suppliers.

Although at that time the South African arms industry was not in a position to manufacture many things (most of the arms were bought abroad) within 10 years there was the unbelievable development that all formerly imported products could be manufactured here as a result of our skill and ingenuity.

Besides the manufacturing of all this ammunition needed by South Africa we also undertook the manufacturing of mines, grenades, radios, signal equipment and clothing. In the 10 years from 1960 to 1969 South Africa's defense expenditures rose from 44 million rand to 272 million rand.

Growth

To give an indication of how fast South Africa's armaments industry grew during this period Dr Potgieter mentions the following facts:

Up until 1960 there was only a small variety of small caliber cartridges, exercise antitank rockets, 3-inch aircraft rockets and 3-inch mortars being manufactured in South Africa. By 1970 South Africa was already manufacturing hundreds of kinds of ammunition.

In 1970 South Africa was manufacturing its own artillery ammunition as well as nearly all our antiaircraft ammunition. South Africa also became self-sufficient with respect to handgrenade, rifle grenades, antitank rockets and all the small caliber ammunition, tank ammunition, aircraft bombs, certain rockets, naval ammunition and pyrotechnical supplies such as signal

cartridges, light flares, trip flares, flares for aircraft recognition and submarine chasing, sea markers and detonators.

In 1970 mention was also made of great progress in the area of electro technology, radio communication, the manufacturing of our own armored vehicle, the Impala aircraft, the R-1 service rifle, our own 90-mm cannon, submachine gun and mortars.

For security reasons South Africa cannot proclaim its achievements of the past decades from the housetops; however, Dr Potgieter says that the rate at which the country has become self-sufficient can be derived from the defense budget which had risen from 44 million rand in 1960 to more than 2,000 million rand in 1980.

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CSO: 4701/88

SOUTH AFRICA

PLAN TO ESTABLISH EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT VIEWED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 21 May 82 p 8

[Article by Columnist Otto Krause: "Questions About an Executive President"]

[Text] The office of an executive president, as proposed by the Presidential Council, will certainly not degenerate into a dictatorship--to be sure there is a danger that it will be much too powerless an office.

It is regrettable that the Presidential Council has done harm to its generally positive proposals for a broader democracy with an unfortunate additional insertion--its peculiar plan for the establishment of an executive state president.

Naturally, under the typical conditioning of our times, it did not take long for the voices of complaint to arise from both the Afrikaner and English opposition against this aspect of the proposals:--This creates a dictatorship!

At the same time the Presidential Council, to be sure, wants to put a strong man at the highest office of the land, a man who stands above party and ethnic policy and who will be able to guide South Africa through the difficult years of adaption.

In my opinion both the Presidential Council and its critics are wrong. The executive president, such as described in the proposals, will be much too weak and will not be able to play either the part of a dictator or an impartial father figure.

Indirect

The basic reason for this is that the Presidential Council has made provisions for an indirect election of the executive president--originally through the white parliament and in the second round through the legislative white, Indian and colored individual councils.

Now then, it is true that in constitutional matters it is not good enough to simply place powers in one person or institution; the allocation of power must also take into consideration an adaptable basis of power and make

provisions for it, otherwise the office or institution will simply languish. This is especially true for government at a higher policymaking level. This is not done here.

Thus, if cast in the same mold as proposed by the Presidential Council, our new constitution could assign boundless powers to an executive president, but without an orderly power basis for him the poor man will end up sitting in his office doing crossword puzzles.

It is evident that the deficiency in the present proposals lies in the plan for indirect election, and what is worse, the executive president is being estranged from the parliament from which he derived his "power." He is thus placed in the position of a prime minister who cannot discipline a caucus and who is surrounded by ministers who are also unable to conduct that real party political directive function. An undisciplined parliament will simply become a petulant one.

Moreover, Parliament can, at any time, "turn off the water" from this executive power by refusing to approve its budget or its legislation. So our so-called dictator has nothing with which to defend himself against that ...no power basis on which he can call upon.

In other constitutional systems, which provide for an executive president, as is the case in France and the United States, the system succeeds well exactly because the president is given a power basis: The president is elected directly by the people and, as everybody knows, the wider the margin of election the greater is his power.

However, in our special South African circumstances, an executive president cannot, for clear political reasons, be elected directly by all enfranchised persons...at least at this stage. This is simply because South Africa's political stability is derived from an informal system which works like a pyramid of successive controlling companies, each of them with majority share in the company under them.

At the top of the pyramid there is of course the "Boer Company" which gives guidance to the other politically subordinate "companies" of English speakers, coloreds and Asians. Thus it is evident that a direct election of a state president (or of a single chamber parliament) would shatter this whole pyramid of stability.

The Presidential Council was clearly aware of this in drafting its first level proposals and for this reason made provisions for an indirectly elected president.

Gradually

However, in so doing it has also defeated its own purpose of creating a stronger executive authority, and even though the new constitution would provide dictatorial powers to a new state chief, Parliament would simply

see to it that such powers would amount to a zero in the contract. But this would only happen gradually over a period of time and would cause unnecessary tensions and agitation along with a possible crippling of the government machinery. Put into U.S. constitutional language, there would be "no balance in the checks."

One last political question about the creation of an executive president: Why would the government spoil the momentum of the positive proposals by the establishment of as a controversial thing as the Presidential Council's executive president, be he a dictator or a lamb for Parliament's slaughterhouse?

7964

CSO: 4701/88

EIGHT REGIONAL BODIES TO ADVISE GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Government will take a big step forward in its master plan for regional development with the appointment of eight specialist multiracial committees to advise it.

The Office of the Prime Minister announced in Pretoria last night that 144 leading South Africans in the eight regional development zones would be approached to serve on specialist regional development advisory committees.

The statement said regional development could not be carried

through successfully without the necessary organisational sub-structure.

As part of the process the Government should be advised regularly, along a single channel, on how best it should go about implementing a regional development plan.

In South Africa's economic system this function was mainly confined to providing the necessary infrastructure and the creation of a suitable climate for private initiative to come into its own on the local and regional level.

The aim was to make the eight regional bod-

ies institutionally and geographically as representative as possible without being cumbersome.

Represented on the committees would be the Central Government institutions concerned with regional development; the Provincial Administrations; local government bodies for all population groups; regional development associations; and private organisations covering trade, industry, agriculture mining and labour.

The 144 people to be approached had been nominated by these various bodies, said the statement.

CSO: 4700/1476

SOUTH AFRICA

DE KLERK COMMENTS ON INFORMING PUBLIC

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 May 82 p 8

["Perspective" column by Dr Willem de Klerk: "This is the Way Information Should Be Made Known to the People"]

[Text] Last week, at Potchefstroom, Minister Pik Botha warned that popular slogans will not solve the country's problems, but that information and the honest, intelligent use of that information would. In this "Perspective" column the reasons for this lack of information among "the people" are looked into.

The old complaint: "My people are suffering because of a lack of information," was recently put into the following words by Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, at Potchefstroom: "It is easy to recite popular slogans before audiences. Slogans will not bring solutions. Information -- and the honest, intelligent use of this information -- will bring them."

He made an appeal for school curricula to make greater provision for the dissemination of information all over Africa and especially South Africa. And he reproached: "If the public had had a more thorough knowledge of the requirements for a stable and orderly system in South Africa, there would not have been such a strong tendency to break apart politically."

Someone will say that we Afrikaners like to boast so much about the fact that we know the blacks, and that we have swallowed our political lessons together with mother's milk.

Slogans

It may well be that we know the slogans, the words, but a great number of people are illiterate about the facts of our reality.

This state of affairs could have several origins. Faulty information through the popular channels of the press and the political platform.

The Afrikaans press can hardly be placed in the dock for this, because our newspapers have been hammering for years on our people's doors with the political facts. Instead of taking note of it, the reaction was rather that the

press was crying wolf or that it "did not do a service" with its description of facts.

For years, the political platform has failed in terms of the bold conveyance of facts. Our politicians have -- for various reasons, such as the argument that you should not make people restless -- greatly contributed to the lack of political knowledge or to the aversion to assimilating political facts.

Another reason is the fact that, generally speaking, Afrikaners are poor readers, specifically newspaper readers. As surveys show that very few newspaper readers read editorials and columns, and that more than 45 percent of the Afrikaners do not read any newspaper at all, it is understandable that many of our people lack a really intelligent political background.

We are tempted to think in ideological terms. In a recent series of articles on statistics in the year 2000, I summarized the reaction of numerous people to these facts as follows: a "wish it away" approach, with its many variations of "this cannot be true" or "this must not be true" or "statistics are not the last word," or when the facts paint a dark picture, a simple "to hell with facts."

Three approaches are particularly necessary in the short term.

The first is that political house-to-house calls will have to be restored to their place of honor. Such an action has recently been organized in Northern Transvaal. However, this will have to be expanded to other regions and will also have to be followed up. During the parliamentary recess, the house-to-house calls action will have to be given highest priority by the members of parliament.

However, what is said during these house-to-house calls and small home meetings is also important. Personally, I believe that the best strategy would be an honest confrontation of the facts of our policy.

The second is that our political information services will have to clean up their style of writing. Too many drawn out discourses are being published. Simple direct and factual data, presented in a concrete manner, should characterize informative reading matter.

The SAUK [South African Broadcasting Corporation] could -- for the sake of our country and not for the sake of a political party -- apply itself much more strongly to the standards which South Africa 2000 demands of today's development. This is a third step which deserves consideration by the relevant authorities.

In the long term, teachers will have to make a strong breakthrough here.

"Our schools could play a key role in disseminating information to an upcoming generation, which would make it possible for them to ensure peace and progress for the peoples and communities of South Africa." (Minister Pik Botha).

Special Action

In his recent address before the House of Assembly, Dr Gerritt Viljoen emphasized the role of education in today's society and its defense in order to enable the orientations of the people to survive.

We have often conducted actions with a year theme. What about a "Year of Political Facts" for 1983? Political parties, the media, cultural organizations and other communicators could develop an outline which, if it is done honestly and effectively, could provide an important service to South Africa.

8463

CSO: 4701/74

SABC TV ACCUSED OF BEING 'PROPAGANDA MEDIUM'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE DON'T for a moment think that the South African Broadcasting Corporation's TV service is anything less than a propaganda medium.

Sad to say that, since we have respect for the men and women of TV, who generally do a very good job.

Unlike Britain, where the British Broadcasting Corporation was able to withstand pressure from the Government over its handling of the Falklands war news, the SABC is putting the Government's interests before impartiality.

Sunday night's TV news review programme on the Swazi land deal featured only the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

Watching the fiery display of Mr Botha, one might have thought he was confronting the United Nations instead of being engaged in explaining the reasons for the Government's decision.

But even that could be accepted if there were people putting the other side — that of KaNgwane, KwaZulu, Natal and the Opposition.

But there was no other side.

The explanation of the SABC's Director of News Services, Mr Kobus Hamman, was that the format of the programme required that it dealt only with what the Government intended doing and why.

Another SABC spokesman said the corporation had broadcast the views of people opposed to the move during the week.

This, however, did not preclude it from giving their views again in a balanced programme on Sunday night.

Our impression, watching television news, is that Ministers are using the medium to put across their announcements, viewpoints and explanations as if TV was part of the Government Information Service.

Television news reporters dealing with politics feed the right questions to the Ministers to enable them to give the replies the Ministers wanted to give anyway.

We have still to see TV interviewers asking the wrong questions, by which we mean questions which challenge a Minister's assumptions, put the contrary viewpoints held by critics, and force the Minister to go beyond the statements he was ready to make.

This kind of questioning is especially needed in news review programmes where the viewer should know the whys, the wherefores, and the whynots so that he can form an independent judgment of what is done or said.

The frequency with which Ministers appear on television screens is also disturbing, even allowing for the fact that as they are more in the news, as policymakers, than other people, and what they have to say is more significant because they represent the Government, they will

inevitably be seen more often.

The danger, however, is that if the viewpoints of the Opposition and interested parties are not given, the one-sided reporting turns news into propaganda.

And when the service is regarded as a propaganda arm of the Government, its credibility is very much reduced.

Naturally, from the Government point of view, having such a powerful medium as television at its beck and call is a tremendous advantage to it.

But the Government, too, must realise that abuse or misuse of the medium is not only morally wrong (since the corporation is publicly funded and should be independent of the Government), but also counter-productive.

For viewers tend to dismiss what they see and hear if it is patently prejudiced.

It appears that the SABC may not be subject to the discipline of the new Media Council.

It also appears that the corporation does not at all times fulfil the terms of its licence to "report newsworthy current events in the Republic and abroad clearly, unambiguously, factually, impartially (we underscore the word impartially) and without distortion."

The only thing the viewer can do is to see Government propaganda for what it is — and reject it.

IMPACT OF RECESSION EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE are in a recession. The price of gold is around 300 dollars. The rand's value has fallen sharply in relation to the dollar. Marginal mines are more marginal than ever. One of them, West Rand Consolidated, will stop receiving State aid and, as a result, its operations will be considerably curtailed.

If the price of gold falls below 300 dollars — and we do not mean just fluctuate below and then back again, but fall consistently — then other mines will also be affected.

Some — we hope only alarmist — reports suggest that at least 12 mines, employing a total of 100 000 workers, are threatened.

If we urge investors as well as the public at large not to panic because of the recession, it is because we have lived through similar periods and have found that they are not the end of the world.

After a boom, there is inevitably a levelling off followed by economic stringency. We have had this up-and-down cyclical situation for years, and recovery has always followed a recession and will do so again.

There are other depressive factors which are peculiar to our own country — like the flight of capital and confidence after Sharpeville.

But the economic controls now are such that after the June 1976 riots in Soweto, the country's economy did not suffer as much as it did after previous disturbances.

We do not, naturally, minimise the serious consequences of a long recession.

This country, with the rising expectations of its Blacks, cannot afford stagnation.

It has to create new jobs to meet the needs of thousands upon thousands of people coming on to the employment market. But when there is a downturn in the economy, these jobs cannot be created in sufficient numbers, if at all, the tendency being for firms to cut back rather than expand.

The present drop-back has aspects which are more worrying than usual, however. For one thing, gold has not shown its customary appeal as a hedge in times of war — and the Falklands conflict, as well as the war in the Lebanon, have not influenced the gold price as might have been expected.

This is because of the strong dollar and the very high interest rates in America, which are proving a counter-attraction for investors and money men generally. In addition, because of the dollar's performance, the rand is at its lowest level in relation to the dollar, causing additional financial problems for the economy.

All this affects our balance of payments and the amount of money available in the

State's coffers.

Although the Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, based his Budget planning on a gold price of \$250 an ounce, and he has the utmost confidence about gold's future, the country is financially strapped at present and nobody can argue otherwise.

In the private sector, we can expect more insolvencies as the recession bites — but even firms which have been doing well will find themselves cutting back as dearer and scarcer money makes life more and more difficult for them.

It will be a period when the not-so-firmly based and well-funded businesses will go to the wall, or be forced into accepting mergers with more powerful competitors.

There will also inevitably be growing unemployment in some sectors.

This, combined with inflation, which has resulted in the prices of basic necessities becoming exorbitantly high, will mean that many ordinary people are going to find life very, very difficult, if not impossible.

The recession, moreover, is going to last longer than most experts anticipated, which means that the country's as well as the private sector's economic problems are going to last longer and worsen.

We are, however, confident that the economy of South Africa is strong, that gold will one day recover in price and demand, and that when the recession ends, South Africa will move forward again to greater economic performances and power.

CSO: 4700/1476

PITMAN ACCUSED POLICE OF 'GESTAPO TACTICS'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — South African security police were starting to implement a reign of terror using Gestapo tactics, Mr Harry Pitman MP, Progressive Federal Party justice spokesman, said yesterday.

Mr Pitman was reacting to the police move on Thursday to suppress information about the detention of four journalists and two others.

The police implemented the controversial Section 27 C of the Police Act for the first time in an attempt to prevent the publication of any information.

Among those detained are Mr Mathatha Tsedu, former journalist on the Post newspaper, and Miss Joyce Mokhezi, acting general-secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa.

Major W du Plessis of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said in Pretoria yesterday that they were being held in terms of Section 22 of Act 62 of 1966.

Mr Pitman said the whole situation "reeks of Nazi Germany with some of these people being picked up in the early hours of the morning and the police preven-

ting any information being published."

"There is no obvious reason to withhold the names. Many people knew of the detentions and in view of this the police cannot claim that publication would hamper investigations.

"I also find it surprising that the Security Police had to descend on the people in the early hours of the morning.

"I very much doubt that the police received information at midnight that warranted this step.

"There is already widespread concern about the tactics used by the Security Police and in particular their methods of interrogation.

"Recent Security Police action also raises doubts about the reasons for which they detain people and, in many instances, it appears as if they have used the vast and Draconian powers at their disposal to merely intimidate people, particularly trade unionists.

"An immediate explanation is required from the Security Police for the reasons for implementing their clamp down on information."

Mr Pitman said the Security Police were clearly implementing a

reign of terror using Gestapo tactics.

"This will only serve to increase the suspicions about Security Police methods that are already widespread," he said.

In Johannesburg yesterday a call was made by the Media Workers' Association of South Africa for the police to release details about the detention of the four journalists.

"The refusal by the police to release information or details concerning the whereabouts of members of MWASA is another example of the corrosion of the rule of law in this country and the imposition of jackboot Draconianism," said a spokesman.

"This is one time when all Pressmen should stand together and protest against this injustice.

"This is the type of situation which all South African citizens and newspapers, should not have allowed to develop.

"We call upon the State to rescind its decision of enforcing Section 27C of the Police Act to ensure the safety of our colleagues."

RAIL UNIONS WARN 'FLEDGLING' UNIONS TO STEER CLEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 82 p 8

[Text]

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL of South African Transport Services' Staff Associations has asked other unions to steer clear of its members and stop trying to obtain recognition from the SATS.

The council said after its half-yearly meeting in Johannesburg yesterday that recognition of any "fledgling" unions trying to attract support from its own members would be viewed as a threat and reacted to very strongly.

It appealed to the unions to stop enrolling SATS workers and to management to continue negotiating with officially recognised unions only.

The council, which acts as an umbrella organisation for 10 registered unions representing SATS workers, said it was gratified that both the Minister of Transport Affairs and the General Manager of the SATS have so far refused to recognise the other unions or

enter into dialogue with them.

"To do so would be to court chaos and confusion flowing from a strong possibility of multiplicity of unions trying to gain a membership foothold.

"The council therefore expresses its unanimous support for the strong stand taken by the Minister and General Manager, and warns further that any deviation from this hitherto correct course could lead to strong reaction from the council and/or individual registered and related unions."

The council said the welfare of SATS workers was in capable trade union hands and had been for four decades.

There were 11 registered and recognised trade unions, some of them established in the early 20s and, with their wealth of experience, catered adequately for every colour, category and grade of worker employed in the SATS.

CSO: 4700/1476

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICY OF RACIAL SEPARATION SEEN AS PROMOTING COMMUNISM

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 28 Apr 82 p 11

[Commentary by Denis Beckett: "Black and Red Are Not the Same!"]

[Text] What I would like to know is this: what precisely is it that we are afraid of? Is it communism or is it the blacks?

There is a difference -- a very big difference, although this difference is unfortunately not understood by the great majority of those crazy fools who are continuously shouting "Communists! Communists!" at anyone who has the audacity to think for himself.

What I would like to try to do today is to see whether these differences can be examined in a purely logical manner. That is to say that, without any approval or disapproval of anyone's personal preference, I would like to see whether there is a way in which, through pure logic, one could reach some kind of consensus on this matter.

What brought the whole issue back to mind, was a recent speech by General Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police, which he made at a review of the police in Durban. What he said there, according to the reports I have read, was once again the same old story of the big communist attack and how all right thinking citizens should stand together to avert it.

I have heard this argument -- and you as readers certainly have too -- at least about 1 million times. And what we have also heard as many times, is the traditional counterargument which in effect says that if we really believe that it is communism we are fighting against, then our actions will be so hopelessly wrong that the strategists in the Kremlin will be leaping in the air for joy, every time they think about South Africa. And the counterargument continues by stating that if Lenin or Trotzky or Brezhnev were to sit down and devise a plan which would necessarily lead to a communist revolution, they could hardly do any better than having successive National Party administrations.

We have all the classic symptoms of a society which is just simply waiting for a communist revolution to break out. What these symptoms are is so obvious that there is no need to repeat them. The question to the point is simply: if it is really communism we are so much afraid of, are we setting about fighting it in the right way?

I would say: hardly. As history has clearly shown, the only way in which communism can be resisted in the long run is simply by pulling the rug out from under it -- by eliminating those things which cause people on the losing side of society to see communism as a solution. This means, for example, to accept the implications of democracy.

The British, to name but one example, have done this. And even though there are many people who will say that Great Britain has problems of its own to wrestle with, I am absolutely certain that I would much rather live in Great Britain than in a whole set of centralized and tyrannical communist countries I could think of.

The Czar's Russia and the Shah's Iran tried to tackle the communist threat the other way -- by, as it were, nailing down the shutters and by increasing the budget for defense and for the secret police. And look where they are now!

Now some people may say that this is also far too obvious to deserve repeating. But this cannot be true, because why would we be doing what we are doing then? We have two established examples before us -- the one marks the road to communism -- the other the opposite path. But those of us who pretend that we are fighting communism are in truth turning the path to communism practically into a national idol.

Somewhere, things do not add up.

Could it be perhaps that it is not really communism that we are so afraid of? Could it be that we are afraid that we may have lost our status as automatic "masters"? Or that which we cannot allow ourselves to face squarely, the simple idea of considering blacks as equals? In short, what we should be afraid of is not communism, but the blacks.

Because it goes without saying, does it not, that to the extent that our whites refuse to accept the equality of citizenship and of worthiness as human beings of the blacks, to that extent we are in the process of boosting the prospects of communism.

I do not claim that there are no risks involved in what could be called a wholehearted reform -- that is to say, a reform with full constitutional equality in the end. On the contrary, there are indeed risks. And one of the risks obviously is that the blacks might choose a more leftist government form than the one most of the whites would want, if one day they were to receive a majority share in the management of the government.

That is certainly possible, and in reality probably unavoidable, but if this is done in a spirit of peaceful cooperation, then the end result should still be bearable for everyone.

For many whites, the idea of unhindered white rule is the ideal. They accept the fact that we have a choice for the future between maintaining this ideal, and accepting the "dismal alternative" which involves a black share in the management of white affairs.

In reality, the real choice lies between a substantial black share, which is achieved realistically and rationally, with a measure of mutual trust and a complete black rule, which comes about through violence and which will undoubtedly be a communist state.

Hence, to sum it up, my position is: we claim that we are fighting communism, but the manner in which we go about it is misleading. We are actually fighting something else. This something else can only be the idea of accepting blacks as equals.

Consequently, we are determined to keep our own view of racial preference from getting lost. But this way, we are indeed guaranteeing a communist state for our children.

This is for me a merely logical and realistic view of things. And if there is someone who would like to argue with this, then I would be glad to hear from him.

8463
CSO: 4701/74

NEW BILL FOR DOMICILE STATUS OF URBAN BLACKS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 11

[Report by political editorial staff: "Urban Blacks: New Plan in Law."]

[Text] A new regulation for blacks in urban areas, in which they are given a permanent status for their extensive rights and freedom of movement is being provided for in the Bill for Orderly Movement and Domicile of Black Persons.

That bill was announced in Capetown today after it was submitted to the House of Assembly yesterday by the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof. This is the third of three bills which aim at improving the living conditions of blacks. Amongst other things, the other bills provide for autonomy of black local governments and the transformation of administration councils into development councils.

The Bill on Orderly Movement and Domicile of Black Persons now will probably be sent for consideration and recommendations to an elected committee.

An important development included in the bill is that a new category of blacks, namely permanent city dwellers, is being distinguished. Numerous doors are being opened to them, and there is especially a greater amount of freedom with respect to domicile and movement. People from outside such urban areas will also be able to go there more easily.

Another important rule concerning blacks in urban areas is that blacks can live in urban areas as long as they have approved housing in the urban areas, and authorization is granted to them by an appointed official. That authorization is much more extensive than the mere requirement that such people must have work.

Flexibility

Blacks who are South African citizens and have legally lived in an urban area for an uninterrupted period of at least 10 years, or who belong to another category of people determined by the minister through an announcement in the government gazette, can apply to obtain recognition as permanent city dwellers. Such requests cannot easily be refused.

Special flexibility is built in in order to insure that the stipulations of the bill can indeed be carried out in practice. The minister will have the authority to exclude certain areas or categories of people from the law and to grant certain exemptions. Pitiable cases, for example, might be dealt with in this manner.

With respect to regional areas, the current legislation will essentially be retained, although it is also included in the bill. The existing black labor management councils will be transformed into farm residence councils, but the powers of the functions are the same.

Unauthorized Persons

The chapter on urban areas stipulates that the minister can declare an area an urban black area by way of a proclamation in the government gazette and that he can alter the boundaries of black urban areas.

Unauthorized persons are not allowed to remain in the black urban areas between 10 pm and 5 am. Commuters from outside the urban areas who are on the way to or from work are excluded from that rule.

Permanent city dwellers and their dependents are regarded as people who have been granted authorization to remain in such black urban areas. Dependents of city-dwellers who die will have the right to live in the urban area until they themselves are eligible to qualify as permanent citydwellers.

8700

CS0: 4701/94

SOUTH AFRICA

COURT RULING MAY HAVE SET PRECEDENT FOR SOME BLACKS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 21 May 82 p 5

[Text] A verdict, which will possibly pave the way for hundreds of black workers and their families to the city, has been pronounced in favor of a black contract worker in the Supreme Court of Capetown.

Mr Totsi Stanford Booï has obtained a permanent stay permit in West Capeland. According to a court order from Judge Shock, Mr Booï now has Article 10 (1) rights and the municipal labor office in Nyanga has been directed to make adjustments in his pass book accordingly. The respondents, the West Capeland administrative council and the Nyanga labor office, must bear the cost, but they have not opposed the decision.

On September of last year Rand's Supreme Court Judge O'Donovan found that a Germiston construction worker, a certain Mehlo Tom Tikhoto, was entitled to permanent residence rights, because he had worked for 10 years uninterruptedly for one employer. However, The East Rand Administrative Council appealed the verdict. Additional applications on the part of blacks have been frozen by the administrative council, pending the verdict on the appeal application in Bloemfontein.

Mr Booï applied on the basis that he has already worked for more than 10 years for one employer (Fattis and Monis). He asserted that he has been in the employ of this company since 1969.

As a result of the Black Municipal Council's consolidation only those blacks who have Article 10 (1) (A), (B) or (C) rights are entitled to permanent residence in urban areas. Contract workers were permitted to live in the area only for the period of their contracts. Others may stay in a white area for only 72 hours without permission.

In order to obtain the above 10 rights blacks must have lived in a white area for more than 15 years uninterruptedly or worked for one employer for 10 years or for various employers for 15 years, or, as SAPA reported, have been a dependent of someone who qualifies.

7964

CSO: 4701/88

CREDIT ABUSE BLAMED FOR RISE IN INTEREST RATES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Jill de Villiers]

[Text]

A NUMBER of consumer bodies and women's organisations are concerned over the two percent increase on interest rates, announced in Pretoria on Thursday.

The Consumer Council said in a statement yesterday that it had always subscribed to the free market system. Credit was part of the economic process and it had always warned against credit used without care.

It appeared as if the authorities felt that credit had been abused and had therefore decided to announce the two percent increase.

The council said it had repeatedly warned consumers that difficult times lay ahead and that sacrifices would have to be made to correct the inflationary conditions facing South Africa.

Mrs Betty Hirzel, chairman of the Consumer Union, said credit was used too widely lately, often to purchase unessential luxury goods.

This move by the Government, she said, would limit the use of credit and she thought the move was probably a good thing.

"My first reaction

was disappointment that the interest rates in banks were going up at a time when it had become increasingly difficult for the consumer to cope," she said, but added, "the only way to curb inflation is by spending less."

The Consumer Council said liberal credit facilities had been allowed during the past and this has boomeranged to such an extent that great consumer debt had been created.

The announcement had come as a shock to consumers and would almost certainly create further hardships for consumers in general.

The council was worried about the effect the announcement might have on building society loans.

Mrs Margaret Lessing of the Consumer Union told The Citizen that this increase brought home to South Africans the reality of the recession.

She said South Africa has been lucky to be saddled with this increase so late in comparison to the rest of the world.

She added that the increase was no reason for dispondency. She saw it as a challenge to increase efficiency which encourage people to be smarter and not

necessarily work harder to avoid living beyond their means.

She said the increase would lead to consumer resistance which could, in turn, lead to a drop in prices or which could, at least, prevent escalating prices such as the public had had to contend with in recent times.

Mrs Joan Laubscher of the National Council of Women said in view of the tightness of money at present, one should be prepared to pay for it if one needed to borrow money.

Mr A F V Viljoen, managing director of the SA Permanent Building Society said the two percent increase came as a great surprise. It would certainly have an adverse effect on building society activities.

It was reasonable to expect that banks, with their increased earnings would have to adjust their investment rates upwards. Building societies would have to protect their investments to ensure the continued support of their clients, he said.

"My view is that the mortgage rate will have to be adjusted upwards. Any revision of the rate structure of banks would thus have a direct effect on the mortgage rate."

Warning on Rise in Credit Costs

A LEADING economist warned yesterday that the new so-called Ladofca Rates Act would result in escalating credit costs.

Mr Fritz Stockenström, executive director of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, said it was clear that the authorities would, in any case, have to start thinking now in terms of "direct action" because of the ruling "terribly high" interest rates.

Commenting on the new Act on the Limitation and Disclosure of Finance Charges Act,

which has now come into force, he said that it was a technical adjustment which should possibly have been brought into being earlier, because of the upward movement of interest rates.

In any case it was neither a very comprehensive nor a South African Reserve Bank policy instrument.

It would make it easier for the little man to get financing at the banks at a higher interest rate — financing which had not been possible under the old system.

But it would increase the cost of credit and

affect durable consumer consumption. Consumer sectors which would be most affected were furniture, "white goods" and cars.

Thought should now be given to forms of direct action.

"It must be brought home that there is no shortcut or easy solutions for our economic problems in the present period," said Mr Stockenström.

"Now, more than ever, it has become necessary for all business to approach financial planning with the greatest circumspection and not to panic."

CSO: 4700/1476

COUNCIL OF MINING UNIONS TO POLL MEMBERS ON STRIKE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jentje Knuppe]

[Text]

THE Council of Mining Unions is to hold a nation-wide ballot among its individual members on the question of strike action.

Mr Arrie Paulus, chairman of the Mine Workers Union — one of the largest groups in the council — said last night the decision had been made in accordance with the country's Industrial Conciliation Act.

About 21 000 members of the White council will be asked to vote on strike action by July 7, with votes to be counted on July 8.

At least 300 ballot boxes are to be placed in shafts around the country to facilitate voting and will be brought to Johannesburg for counting on July 8.

The move comes after negotiations with the Chamber of Mines

on pay increases failed.

The Council of Mining Unions wanted an increase of 28 percent initially, but later brought the figure down to 18 percent.

Their final offer was an increase of 15 percent across the board with an additional 0,5 percent for miners on afternoon and evening shifts.

The Chamber of Mines did not accept this and made a final proposal on their side

of either 9 percent across the board or 8,5 percent for all miners plus 0,5 percent for those on late shifts. This was rejected and resulted in yesterday's meeting of the Council of Mining Unions to decide on a further course of action.

Gold mines and collieries in the Transvaal, Natal and Free State attached to the Chamber of Mines will be affected

CSO: 4700/1476

MORE MINES PAY ACCORD REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 82 p 2

[Text]

A SECOND mines' officials' association has reached agreement with the Chamber of Mines on salary increases for its members, with effect from the beginning of June, 1982.

In a joint statement the 1 600-member South African Technical Officials' Association and the Chamber have announced that:

- All rates in the Chamber schedule of minimum salaries for officials on gold and coal mines will be increased by nine percent;

- An amount calculated at nine percent of the minimum rate for each category of official will be guaranteed to flow through to each official in that category; and

- Actual adjustment of individual officials' salaries above the minimum, for merit, etc will be effected by the mine

managements in accordance with the practice which has applied in recent years.

The South African Technical Official's Association has accepted that some mining groups will ensure a flow-through of an increase of at least nine percent of their current basic salaries to all officials.

The Chamber has also undertaken to enter into productivity discussions with the association later in the year, which could lead to further improvements in conditions of employment.

In the event of a dramatic improvement in the South African economy leading to a positive growth rate of three percent before the next wage review, the Chamber would be prepared to consider interim salary adjustments for members of the association.

CSO: 4700/1476

MINE WORKERS SAY STRIKE ONLY OPTION LEFT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 82 p 11

[Text]

BOTH the Council of Mining Unions and the Chamber of Mines are prepared to re-open wage negotiations to avoid a strike — but the situation is still very fluid as each party insists on the talks taking a different line.

The Council of Mining Unions, announced on Wednesday that a country-wide strike ballot would be held after wage talks had failed. But it is now prepare to resume negotiations to discuss an across-the-board pay deal.

The Chamber of Mines, however, is adamant not to budge from its final across-the-board offer of 9 percent, or 8,5 percent for all miners, plus a 0,5 percent increase for those on late shifts.

Instead, it is now offering the council an option for fresh talks on a "productivity deal," which could lead to pay increases later in the year above the 9 percent across-the-board package already offered.

The CMU is not inter-

ested. According to the council's secretary, Mr Tommy Neethling, the latest offer has come too late in the negotiating process to be considered as a viable alternative to the overall increases demanded by his organisation.

"We want a realistic across-the-board increase first, then we may consider negotiations on productivity," he said yesterday. "in any case, we don't have any idea what the chamber has in mind with its new offer. It may well demand sacrifices from our members and worsen our position."

The CMU, he said, was satisfied that it had exhausted all realistic options open to it and had been left with no alternative but to strike.

If most of its 21 000 White members opt for strike action in the July 7 nation-wide ballot, the council could legally call for the laying down of tools.

It will mean one of the largest strikes by White miners since the 1922 Rand rebellion — a

strike quashed only after the large-scale mobilisation of the country's armed forces.

The rebellion led to the promulgation of the Industrial Conciliation Act and, later, to the fall from power of General Smuts as premier.

The CMU is confident that most of its members would cast their votes in favour of a strike on July 7.

There is wide speculation on the employers' side, however, that many will feel nervous about a country-wide work stoppage and decide against such action when it comes to the crunch.

Members of the industry's three White officials' organisations — two of which have already organisations — two of which have already reached wage agreements with the chamber — have gone to the rescue of mines in previous strikes. In one case, production actually increased during a wildcat laying down of tools by council members.

SIGMA MOTOR CORPORATION MOVES TOWARD AUTOMATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 82 p 25

[Text]

SIGMA Motor Corp is to place greater reliance on automation to counteract the effects of rising labour costs in order to achieve greater productivity.

It said in a statement yesterday it would not now move part of its operations to Blackheath, near Cape Town, which it bought from Leyland South Africa, effective January 1, 1983.

All manufacturing and assembling will remain in Pretoria.

When its Pretoria expansion programme was complete, production capacity would be 800 units a day, against 284 currently, it added.

Sigma said recent formulation of government policy indicated deconcentration benefits would not be available in the western

Cape and transport and other subsidies granted to the motor industry were to be phased out.

"This phasing out will commence in March 1983, just three months after Sigma's purchase of Blackheath becomes effective, and makes development in the western Cape economically unattractive," it added.

A decision on the future of the Blackheath plant had not yet been taken, it said.

In a separate statement, Leyland said Sigma's changed plans did not alter Leyland's sale agreement with Sigma.

It said Leyland would continue with its R15-million expansion, modernisation and consolidation programme announced in August 1981.

CSO: 4700/1476

ORPHAN CHILDREN FLEE REFUGEE SCHOOL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 82 p 11

[Text]

HARARE. — War orphans at Mbongola Refugee School, near Nyamandhlovu, are reported to be on the run. More than 300 youngsters of varying ages have fled from danger as they see it.

They were part of the original 1900 intake from bush schools in Zambia and Botswana.

Staff at the school say the youngsters on the run in surrounding bush are victims of intimidation.

They left after the headmaster, Mr Mathias Mtobi, was picked up by security forces about 10 days ago.

Mr Mtobi had been their mentor in exile beyond Zimbabwe during the war.

'Arrest'

His "arrest" — no one is quite sure why he was taken away — was presaged by the arrival of a helicopter-borne fireforce and a para-troop plane.

"They didn't just land — they spent 45 minutes overflying the school, terrifying kids

already torn by war-time experiences in the bush," said the acting deputy headmaster, Mr Peter Davis, a former London comprehensive school English teacher, who is at Mbongola together with another British expatriate.

Teaches

Mr Davis and his colleague, Mr Ben Morris, who teaches building and carpentry, are with the Catholic Institute for International Relations.

The CIIR, a non-denominational aid force, is one of the organisations in the British volunteer programme working in Zimbabwe.

They have been in the country about six weeks.

Mr Morris spoke of the harrowing experience of watching children wearing ex-army boots rushing to hide them in the bush as the troops came.

Swooped

Security forces swooped on the school after dropping a signal

flare that set alight 161 ha of sparse winter pasture.

A helicopter landed and a soldier is said to have told Mr Mtobi that he had "instructions to take him to Bulawayo". No mention was made of arrest.

Three days later the youngsters started to leave. Acting headmaster Mr Lameck Nyathi said some of them were taken by their families.

Staff at the school, which has 31 teachers, most of them unqualified, say Mr Mtobi was the "driving force" behind Mbongola School.

Disarray

"The whole thing is in disarray without him," they said.

Mbongola School (also known as J Z Moyo School) is situated on the site of a former Government experimental station at Nyamandhlovu. Mr J Z Moyo was a prominent nationalist leader.

A Harare police spokesman said they had no report of the incidents at the school. —

SOUTH AFRICA

P. W. BOTHA'S AID SOUGHT IN RETRIEVING CHILD FROM U.S.

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 May 82 p 3

[Text] Brakpan--An inhabitant of this town has already sold his house and car, is trying to enlist the help of Mr P. W. Botha and Dr Mario Chiavelli and was arrested and held in jail in the United States in a hopeless attempt to retrieve his child.

Mr Ronnie Olivier's 2-year-old daughter Adrienne was suddenly taken to the United States by his wife on 18 January of this year.

According to Mr Olivier, without any apparent reasons, she and the child are now staying with her father in the little town of Camden in the Benton District.

After Mr Olivier obtained legal possession and was assured that Mrs Olivier had no right to take the child from his care, he himself left for the United States on 5 March.

He had already taken the child from his mother, but was arrested and jailed in Nashville. However, a judge declared Mrs Olivier's claim to the child as void.

After this finding Mrs Olivier disappeared and Mr Olivier had to return to South Africa without having accomplished his purpose, because he was broke.

Before he left South Africa he had to sell his house and car in order to pay for his flight ticket and other expenses.

According to Mr Olivier he turned to almost every authority in the republic to ask for help, but was told that although the child should not have been taken away from here nothing can be done for him.

He is now again trying to scrape up money in order to go back to the United States and for this reason he has even turned to Dr Chiavelli.

He had already been married for 10 years and said that his wife left him out of the blue.

"I think it was my father-in-law's influence, because he had it against me for having taken his daughter away from the United States."

"He told me that as I took his child away from him, he now has taken mine away from me."

7964

CSO: 4701/87

BRIEFS

CIVIL DEFENCE APATHY--The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday too many South Africans regarded civil defence as a "novelty" that was being forced on them. This attitude, he said, was obvious at a time when the threat against South Africa was becoming even greater. "Many South Africans stand aloof and uninvolved in civil defence measures. In some quarters civil defence is regarded as a 'novelty' which is being forced on the civilian population," he said. This was not so. The history of civil defence in South Africa reached back to the 1940 war years when services were put into action to counter possible air raids on South Africa. Addressing a function at the Pretoria City Council, where he presented Pretoria's Town Clerk, Mr Piet Delport, with the Civil Defence Medal, Gen Malan said that good civil defence measures were now more urgently needed than ever before. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 82 p 2]

MAIZE INDUSTRY LOSS--The National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) held a special congress in Johannesburg yesterday to discuss the recent high increase in the maize price. The price of maize was increased to R155,05 a ton on May 5, which was 15,9 percent more than last year's price. At the meeting in the Selborne Hall, Mr Crawford von Abo, the Chairman of the Maize Board, outlined the role of the maize industry in South Africa. "The industry attracts foreign currency," he said, "and also plays an important economic role in the country's export harbours. "It will also stimulate important economic activities in Richards Bay when the industry starts to export most of its maize via that port. The maize trade is also an important client of the South African Transport Services." Mr Von Abo pointed out that maize was the staple diet of the biggest proportion of the country's inhabitants, and also offered direct employment opportunities for Blacks. The maize industry is, in physical terms, a dynamic trade, of which the input costs have risen to produce more maize. What is not dynamic, is the profits that the industry is reaping." "Our turnover has increased by R1 000-million (15,8 percent), but our net profit has dropped by R150-million (36 percent), Mr Von Abo said. "This year's harvest is estimated at eight million tons. In 1979, maize enjoyed a similar harvest with an income over costs of R34-million. Now, only three years later and with the same harvest, we expect a loss of R639-million," he said. To ensure that the loss for the producers was not higher, the Maize Board had to assure a loan of R230-million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 82 p 15]

SINGLE-CHANNEL MAIZE MARKET--MAIZE farmers decided unanimously yesterday to adopt a market-orientated economy for the industry and retain the single-channel marketing system. A special maize congress in Johannesburg decided that the executive of the National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) should investigate the matter and negotiate with the Government. The general manager of Nampo, Dr Gouws, said that although single-channel marketing appeared to conflict with the free market principle, that was not the case when it was viewed in the international context. He said the protection of the domestic consumer lay in free imports which would prevent the Maize Board from foisting exorbitant prices on the consumer. Single-channel marketing would ensure that each maize producer received a just share of the domestic market. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 82 p 3]

UNPROVEN MISUSE OF MAIL--Pretoria--The Post Office's investigation into the alleged distribution of Reconstituted Nationalist Party pamphlets inside philatelic envelopes has been completed. Mr Willem de Meyer, the senior director, stated that it has been established beyond all doubts that none of the pamphlets have been distributed in philatelic envelopes. In Pretoria Mr De Meyer said that a thorough investigation showed that no other inhabitant in the Waterkloof-Monument park region has received such pamphlets in philatelic envelopes. More than 20 uncollected or undelivered philatelic envelopes have been returned to the main office for inspection, but no pamphlets have been found in them. Out of more than 50,000 philatelic documents which have been mailed there has been only one complaint, about an alleged inclusion of the Reconstituted Nationalist Party pamphlet, brought to the attention of a morning newspaper. Mr De Meyer emphasized that control measures at the main post office are of such a nature that no envelope in a certain region can be sorted out. The philatelic listing is organized alphabetically and out of a random sampling of 1,200 items there were only two addresses in the Waterkloof-Monument park area. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 20 May 82 p 5] 7964

CSO: 4701/87

DETENTION OF WALLY STUTTAFFORD PROTESTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] HARARE--There were angry scenes in the Zimbabwe House of Assembly yesterday when White Republican Front MPs accused Mr Robert Mugabe's government of punishing their detained colleague, Mr Wally Stuttaford, in advance, for a hypothetical offence he was only alleged to have committed.

Mr Stuttaford, who has now been held in maximum security goals for more than six months, is bringing legal action against government security men over allegations he was tortured while in detention.

"Three months or four months is nothing to us," the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, told the RF MPs at question time.

"Some of us had to rot in prison and we had to wait for 15 to 20 years" (before being brought to trial).

Mr Mudzingwa said Mr Stuttaford's appearance in court on charges he plotted a coup "won't be long. Two years is very short."

"Investigations have not been facilitated by the flight of one of you," Mr Mudzingwa said, referring to the departure to Britain of another Republican Front MP, Mr Denis Walker, who returned to Zimbabwe in January--believing himself to be wanted in connection with the detention of Mr Stuttaford--and left shortly afterwards for Britain.

The Republican Front Chief Whip, Brigadier John Probert, said it appeared Mr Stuttaford was being "punished in advance" and he referred to assurances Mr Mugabe reportedly gave the former British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, more than four months ago, that Mr Stuttaford would either be released or brought to court in the immediate future.

Mr Mudzingwa said Lord Carrington was irrelevant and he claimed Mr Stuttaford was being kept in conditions comparable to a three star hotel.

CSO: 4700/1476

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

IAN SMITH'S CONDITION--HARARE--Mr Ian Smith, leader of the Republican Front and former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, was reported by a hospital spokesman in Harare yesterday to be in a satisfactory condition. Mr Smith was taken to the Pararenyatwa Hospital on Thursday after collapsing in Parliament. A former Cabinet Colleague, Senator Jack Musset, said his condition did not appear to be as serious as had at first seemed. He had been examined by Professor Michael Gilfand and it appeared his blood pressure was not high and that he had not had a coronary attack. He was undergoing various tests. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1476

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